in favor of the resolution, which was carried by a large majority.

part of the proposition as divided, viz : " On the propriety of recommending to the Leg. tores on Agricultural Chemistry, provided islature an Agricultural survey of the State," and carried by a vote of 39 ayes, 32 noes.

The question then recurred on the secthe committee, as follows:

a Geological and Agricultural survey of the ended, was adopted. Sate, and that the same be recommended i to the Legislature-which was agreed to: The third, fourth, and fifth propositions,

were put and rejected.

opted : and, on mo i-n of Dr. A. B. Arnold, S. Richardson, were appointed. the President requested to transmit a copy to both branches of the Legislature.

At the request of J. M. Felder, Esqr. the Hoo. A. P. Butler, who had voted in the affirmative, moved a reconsideration of the Report, in order that he might propose an amendment thereto, which was agreed to He then proposed the following am indirent to the Report.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Legislature to take measures to secure a sound and stable currency to this State.

Mai. Felder spoke at length in favor of his motion. Hon. A. P. Butler said a few words in opposition, and proposed to lay it on the table, which was carried.

Dr. James B. Davis then in roduced the ollowing resolutions :

Society be formed forthwith to meet in Columbia.

2. Resolved, That the society be rec commended to establish an annual Fair and suitable premiums for the finest animals exthe first week of the session.

3. Resolved, That the Society be also small grain, &c.

4. Resolved, That the society be also re commended to offer suitable premiums for the best Essay on the cultivation of rice. corn, small grain, cotton and the grasses. corporation, declares a dividend upon borembracing in each Essay a comptete man- rowed money, or upon any basis, other than ust in the whole operations of a plantation, of each of these products, of suitable size, comprehending management of negroes and stock, improving lands, &c.

into committees to each and every distinct branch of Agriculture, embracing Geology, introduction of foreign seeds, &c.

6. Resolved, That the Society provide the means of peying these premiums by an annual tax on the members.

7. Resolved, That the Convention rec. | ities. commend to each district to form Agricultural Societies.

W. Brooks, Esqr. proposed the following o'clock to-morrow.

amendment, which was adopted. Resolved, That as an efficient auxiliary towards the accomplishment of this high and honorable purposes, it is expedient to aid it the establishment of a cheap Agricultural paper to be issued weekly at the Seat o Government, and that the same be recommended to the patroonge of the public.

Dr. Davis proposed the following amend. mut to his resolutions, which was adopted. Resolved, That this Convention recom mend to public patronage, as a means of diffusing Agricultural information, such papapers as may be published in the State. having for their object, the diffusion of all

matters to Agriculture. J. E. Calhoun, Esq., moved to lay on the table the last two resolutions relating to A 2. ricultural papers, which motion was rejected.

Gen. J. H. Adams called for a division of the quesion on Dr. Davis's resolutions. and that the first resolution be considered separately, which was agreed to, and the resolution adopted, viz :

Resolved, Thus a State Agricultural Socie y be formed forthwith, to meet in Colum-

Dr. Davis then moved,

That a committee of nine be appointed by the chair, to report to this Convent on. to-morrow evening, a proper plan for the organ zat on of a State Society, and that the remaining six resolutions of Dr. Davis, be referred to them -agreed to.

B. B. Cook. Fsq., moved.

That this Convention recommand to the Legislatare to require the several Tax Colelectors of this State, to take a return annually. of the sums paid by each person in their respective districts and parishes, for western produce, viz : for hogs, horses, and males, and make a return thereof to such officer as they may direct. This resolution was adopted, and, on motion of Major Felfer. his resolution was taken up, and referred to the committee of nine.

gentlemen to compose the committee : Hon. Gee. McDuffie, of Abbeville, Dr. James B. Davis of Fairfi 11, Hon. J. P. Richardson, of Sumter, Hon. B. F. Dunkin, of all Saints, Hop. James Gregg, of Richland. Hon. R. F. W. Allston, of Prince George

Winyaw. W. Brooks, Esq., of Edgefield,

W. Gilmore Simms, Esq., of Barnwell. The President read a communication from Dr. S. Blanding, presenting two con ies of the New England Farmer, from Mr. general government, in discriminating in the bug! numbug! humbug! raised by the ene-J. Breck, of Boston, which was referred to | duty on manufactured and raw silk, and | mies of the silk cause, who have taken the committee of nine.

preamble and resolutions recommending to that he should be happy to have his manu- to engage in it. "They call it," said Mr the Legislature to procure a tract of land in factory visited by the public, and gave a C., another merino sheep speculation. That each District, and establish a farm and free general invitation to that effect. school on it in the room of the present free

On motion of J. E. Calhoun the preamfive o'clock next morning.

THURSDAY EVENING, 28. following Resolution:

Carolina College, be requested to have de- yet he was prepared to manufacture any does not recollect," con inued Mr. C., " the of lectures on the cultivation and manufac-The question was then put on the second livered, by the Professor of Chemistry, in article of silk made any where in any count price we had to pay for our cloths and ture of silk. addition to his other duties, a course of Lecthat they do not interfere with his regular

duties. Dr. Gibbes, moved as an amendment to ond original proposition, as reported by the Resolution, to insert, after the words " Agricultural Chemistry," the words " and son's growth, yet he gave it his decided and English cloths that can now be bought from Tue appropriation, by the Legislature, of also on the principles of Geology;" which unqualified preference over all others. He four to five dollars, we were then compelled a sum of money to defray the expenses of was agreed to, and the Resolution, as am-

Dr. W. S. REYNOLDS, moved that a Committee of three, be appointed by the President to communicate the Resolution to the President of the Board of Trustees; The report of the committee, as amended, which was agreed to, and Dr. W. S. Revwas then submitted to the meeting, and ad. NOLDS, Hon. A. P. BUTLER, and Hon. J. firmly believed, that with proper care and

The President laid before the Conven- per acre on cocoons alone. tion, a communication from Mr. R. E. Rus-SELL, proprietor of the Botan'c Garden accompanied by a specimen of Loaf Sugar, samples of silk goods, manufectured at Ec- 11, and I trust that we shall make it one, in manufactured in France, from the Beet, and onomy, in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, the course of a few years, by producing thirseveral specimens of Native Silk; with a and which had just been forwarded to him, ty millions of dollars' worth of raw silk." request that they be laid before the Conven. that perhaps were ever seen in this country,

On motion of Mr. Quash,

Resolved, That the Convention return thanks to Mr. Russell, for the specimens from cocoons of their own p oduction, prin of Sugar and Silk, presented by him; and cipally from the foliage of the merus multipamphlets on Agriculture.

On motion the specimens, of Sugar and ness has already made in the country. to the S-cretary.

1. Resolved, That a State Agricultural the following Resolutions, with a request duce of worms fed in his family, without fix. leaves through the winter, perfectly fresh, that they should be laid on the table; which tures or any of the ordinary conveniences at trifling expense, and that he contemplawas agreed to.

Stock Show in the town of Columbia, with ceived, as to the amount of their government by the worth or miller; they were, speaking very little expense for a cocoonery-none hibited, & . The exhibition to be held on freeman, who does not look the cost of his and Mr. Ash deserves the thanks of the silk sorted to. He fed them pretry much any berties in the face.

Resolved. Therefore, that Direct Taxa recommended to offer suitable premiums for tion, while it saves the civizens from the only honest, cheap, safe medium for raising poses. supplies, in a country such as ours.

Resolved, Time it is a fraud upon the pubts clear receipts, and good faith profi s.

Resolved, That if it be not an unsurpaof the Legislature, to tax the citizen for any

SILK CULTURE.

From the Germintown Telegraph.

IMPORTANT SILK MEETING. the very brief and imperfect no ice given of multicaulis through the winter; he said that can manufactured siks exhibited on the oc- degree, not even the tender extremines of silk goods in Philadelphia; that city cusion, showed how deep an interest they the branches perceptibly suffered. The was considered the head quarters of the ich in the success of a business which whole tenor of Mr. R.'s remarks were high- silk business, and persons coming there most essentially ameliorate the condition of by satisfactory and encouraging a certain class of their own tax.

Gebhard, H ram Ayres, Benjaman M. Hin- which being manufactured there, was reh oan and Thomas Estleck.

and at the same time exhibited beautiful spe- influence on the cultivation of silk. cimens of sewing s lk of every quality and Mr. Comfort, of Byberry, also gave his colour; handkerchiefs of many different pat- experience and convictions on the subject terns ; hose, gloves, &c. &c. Mr. W. sa. He stated, that from a trial the present seaother articles from the imported, simply be- dent that the estimated expenses of this part uncharrable conclusion which they evince cause it was impossible to obtain the neces. of the operation was greatly overrated, if The President announced the following he greatly preferred our own article to of gathering the leaves singly according to ded to the indifference with which the newsthe imported, on accounts of its superior the common practice, he recommended he sar ngth and lustre, the great ease with mowing of the tops of the trees off with a in its manufacture. For these advantages the worms, he stad they were foul of craw- erence or lukew amness to a want of knowhe paid an advance of fifty cents in the ling on the branches, the tender part of le ge of firsts as they existed; as he con- by the inhabitants of cities. Even the most pound for the American over the imported which they vorac ously consumed in prefer- tended that no unprejudiced mind, no on article. He also stated a very important ence to the leaf, and thinks that the air his pario to dry levoted to the prosperity of his consider him that cultivates the earth with ings. fact, which was, that they could entirely dis- ing freer circulation through the leaves and Col. Thomas Pinckeny, of Pendleton, pense with the operation of reeling, and that among the worms, in consequence of the consequently an increased value would be slight elevation or looseness of the food, has given to the cocoons, as by this discovery a beneficial influence on the heal hof the a considerable expense was avoided. Mr. insect. W. also spoke of the injurious policy of the Mr. Comfort alluded to the cry of hunhoped that measures would be taken to re- every means to decry it, and discourage Mr. W. Gilmore Simms introduced a medy the evil. He concluded by saying those whose convictions had induced them

called on, exhibited a number of splendid it; for where is the person who knows any lufactured silk goods may be restored. samples of silk goods, now in the course thing, that does no know the immense value ble and resolutions were laid upon the table, of manufacture in his establishment, all from of the introduction of mermo sheep into this be instructed to inquire into the expediency and the convention adjourned till half after | raw silk of his own raising, among which | country. Nothing, save cotton itself, has of opening in Philadelphia an exhibition of were beautiful figured satins, ribands, belts, tended more to the prosperity of the United American manufactured silk goods, and velvets, &c. Mr. Gill stated, that although States than merino and Saxony sheep, so also of establishing a filature. * John A. Calhoun, Esq., introduced the following Resolving; and his machinery was made by the present noble enterprise, as a peculiar object be instructed to inquire into the expediency varnish is obtained by rubbing iron in a state and that a Message be sent to the House,

Resolved. That the Trustees of the South ordinary mechanics of the neighbourhood, of their ridicule and comparison. Who of employing a person to deliver a course nearly red hot, with the horny hoofs of carry, and could afford them at prices to com- woollen goods generally, prior to the intropete with the imported article, notwithstan- duction of the merino sheep? What is the ding they are now admitted free of duty. difference in the price of these goods now Mr. G. fed his worms from almost every and before that period? Cloths of our own variety of the mulberry tree, and although manufacture, that can now be purchased his morus multicaulis was only of this sea- for one dellar a yard, cost five then; and for further stated, that notwithstanding the ex. to pay from nine to twelve! The same resent season, yet, after allowing most liber- fabrics. This is known to all who stating the utility of sheep skin clothing, for ally for every thing, he could have cleared. have lived long enough to see it. The had he sold his cocoons at three dollars a merino sheep, indeed! why, in 1838 bushel, (they now readily bring five,) more the wool produced in the United States was than \$50 for every acre of trees; and he industry, double that amount could be made

Mr. M'Carty, of Padadelphia, also exhibited to the society some of the most splendid not excepting any of the imported. They embraced sarins, velvets, riba ids, &c. &c., of various qualities and pat erns, all made Also, to Mr. J. Breck, of Boston, for the caulis. They afforded a surprising evid ence of the great progress this i dant busi-

Silk, before the Convention, were presented Mr. George W. Ash, of Philadelphia, million and a half of worms, and had now likewise exhibited some unusually fine spe-W. GILMORE SIMMS, Esq., introduced mens of silk receled in his family, the proin feeding. He also produced before the ted continuing the operations the while of Resolved, That no people can be capable | Society a beautiful pair of stockings, made | the ensuing winter ! He said he had entire of self-government, who require to be de- from cocoons which had been perforated success in feeding thus far, and had gone to expenses; and that no man can be held a within terms, an extraordinary production, of the usual conveniences having been regrowing community, for the discovery he where-gave them plenty to eat-they were worthless article (hitherto bringing only 25

ted that he sewing silk was principally man- son as to the number of worms a single ufactured from American raw silk, and the hand was capable of feeding, he was confisary supply yet from our own raising; that his mole of feeding was adopted. Instead which it is made up, and the triffing waste seyme, and throwing the branenes and all to other large cities. He attributed this indiff-

has made in the conversion of this almost healthy and yielded well. A gentlemen from Messissippi next opoko the best lots of co ton, best variety of corn, constant impositions of the cunning, is the cents a bushel) into he most valuable pur- and made an eloquent add ess. He stated Mr. Rubba, of Marryouth, also nouress d the meeting, and spoke generally of his ex- having he rd of the meeting, and feeling a lic, whenever a Bank, or other chartered perience in the silk business, and of its im- deep interest in the success of the silk cause portance to the country. . . e had been en- in this country, he had attended, and with gaged in feeding worms on the white Ital- permission would say a word or two on an mulberry for nine years, but since he the subject. He wishe the audience to had tried the morus multicaul's, he gave it understand that he was in nowise, directly tion, it is at an abuse of power, on the part his decided preference for various reasons; or indirectly, engaged in he business, nor 1st. The leaf was much larger. 24. The ver expected to be; but he believed it de-6. Resolved, That said society be divided but the unquestionable exigencies and ex. worm consumed a greater proportion of it stined, at a very early day, to enlist in is penses of the country, and that most allian. than any other leaf. 3d. One man could behalf, a large portion of the energies, ingeces, between the State and one class of its feed as many worms from it in a day, as muity and skill of the American prople, and citizens, in trade or speculation, result un- four could from the other varieties, while the that it would operate as a powerful lever favorably to that wholesome competition of silk it produced was equal if not superior o in protecting the country against revulsions other classes of the community, from which that of any other. 4th. The rapidity and the present, from its de rading depend. particularly acceptable to the people at warn unprofessional individuals from going; the people derive many of their chief secur. easy by which the morus multicaults could ence on the smiles and frowns, the which be propagated, and the extraordinary short and caprices of foreign countries. He be-On motion of Hon. J. P. RICHARDSON, space of time required to bring it in o use. hevel firmly, that the silk business would the Convention adjourned to meet at 6 In Mr. Wilbank's remarks, he advised silk speedily exercise as great an influence on growers to raise the mammoth sulphur co- the in crests of the country as cotton itself. coons, for us that species produced the coar- | fle will remembered when the whole South sest fibre, it was best adapted to the salk western country raised only eight bales of manufacture in its present state. In these cotton; -it was, comparitively speaking, views Mr. Ripka differed, and thought that but a few years since, and great were the the cocoon was not objectionable on ac- discouragements of many; but what was A special meeting of the Philadelphin count of the fineness of the fibre, and consell the state of the cotton culture there now? County Silk S ciery, convened in the hall quenty was not less valuable for that reas. Eight huntred thousand bales were the and of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, on on. Mr R also state I another interesting and produce of that very same extent of ter-Taursday afternoon, 24 a Octob r. From fact relative to the pres rivation of the morus retory, commanding a yearly income of e meeting, only a small a tendadee was although it was the first year rather a tender lars !- And he said that he was fully satis calculated on; but the intelligent substant- tree, yet it was only so the first- year, and fiel that silk to an equal amount, could be ad gentlemen, not connected with the socie- even then would, in a majority of cases. produced with nother same limits, without y, who mainly constituted the numerous au- stand the winter better than if protected, reducing the cultivation of cotton to the exdience on the occasion, was not only agree- Last winter be ried the following experi, tent of a single dollar. He said he was agably susprising, but, from the subsequent ment; a certain portion of his trees he care- recably surprised to see from the beautiful proceedings, afforded a striking evidence of fully bound up with straw as the ygrew; samples of silk goods before him, the pro- of constructing these canals will be, by con the absorbing interest that pervales the worle another por ion, in the same patch, he gress which the business had already made; community in relation to the c tiva ion and lef without the least projection, and the re- and the statements which he had in that manufacture of silk. A number of lades sult was, that those he took so much care in meeting heard so well authenticated, conwere also present, who, from he attention projecting against the weather, were dest vinced him sill more, if possible, of its value paid to the proceedings and the surprise extroyed down to the very root, while those and profitableness. He alluded to the neupressed at the beautiful samples of Ameri- unprotected were not injured in the slightest cessity of opening an exh bi ion of American

> Dr. Mease, of Philadelphia, offered some After the meeting was organ zed and the interesting facts in relation to the silk basiminutes of the proceeding one were read and ness in Ph I delphia, prior to the Revoluad onted; the fellow gentlemen were a lmit | tion; that a company was formed, which | ted members of the society : Joseph Repka. sent to England 741 lbs. of cocoons in one George W. Ash, John Wilbank, Dr. D. P. year, and upwards of 600 lbs. anomer, turned to the Philadelphia market for sale. On request Mr. Welbank, of Philadel- The Doctor spok decidedly in favour of phia, went imo a brief history of his ex establishing a filature in Philadelphia, and perience in he manufacture of silk goods, thought that it would exercise a very strong

tra amount of expenditure he was at the pre- duction has taken place in all other woolen valued at thirty millions of dollars ; and in Washington coun y alone, in this state the toe silk business,' continued Mr. C., " to be a merino sheep business, the country wants

> Mr. Atkinson, of Columbus, New Jersey, exhibited a beautiful gift frame, about two by three feet, in which he had inserted slats one inch a part and about an inch in depth, and which were literally filled with worms, winding their cocoons, of five diff rent species .-- It was a very incresting sight, and credi able to the ingenuity of Mrs. A. He also stated that during the summer he fed a fee ling half a million more; that he had discovered a method for preserving the

that he was a st anger among them, unknown p rhaps to every one present; but about one hundred and fifty million of lolfrom other places were suxious to see, and would see for themselves, what had been done and what could be done. He said he was really aston shed at the singularly inveterate opposition existing against the cause in the very place where, before all others, opposition was unjustifiable. Not a horel, steamboat, stage, or rail road car did he enter, but the everlasting word "humbug" met his ears in relation to this business. No arguments were used, or o be sufficient for their purpo es that they denounced it as such. Had these acted from patriotic views, nd had they read the history of the rise and progress of the cotsuch a readmess and satisfaction in promulgaing on every occasion. He also alludpaper press too generally treated the subject, especially the dady of Philadelphia and county, after a full and candid investigation a disdainful eye; they humble and discourof the subject, could besitate a moment in age him. They dare to despise a profesgiving to is warment support and best wish, sion that feeds the human race? the natural es. He bade the friends of the cause God employment of man? A little insignificant | brary. speed, and assured them that they should stay maker or beer seller, places far beneath not want his poor assistance in carrying t him the beloved employment of the first shall be placed on more than one of the triumphantly through. [The gen leman in consuls and dictators of Rome. China has above Committees, except on Privileges and

name might not a pear in print.]

is precisely what I want; I am desirous of prepare for signature a memorial to Con-Mr. Gill, of Mount Pleasant, Ohio, being making another merino sheep business of gress, praying that the former duty on man. Hence China is the best cultivated country

Resolved, that the executive committee

On behalf of the society, KENDERTON SMITH, Pres't P. R. FREAS, Secretary.

SECRET WORTH KNOWING. How to make three pair of boots last as

eng as six, and longer: SEASONABLE HINTS-The following ex. tract from Col. Macerone's "Seasonable Hints," which appeared in the Mechanics' M gazine, dated Feberuary 3, 1838. After persons whose employment renders it necessary that they should be much out of doors, &c. he says :- "I will not conclude without inviting the attention of your readers to a cheap and easy method of preservestimated amount of wool raised last year ing their feet from wet, and their boots from was six hundred thousand dollars ! I want wear. I have only had three pair of boots for the las six years, (no sho s) and I think that I shall not require any others for the next six years to come! The reason is that I treat them in the following manner: -I put a pound of tallow and a half a pound rosin into a pot on the fire; when melted and mixed I warm the boots and apply the hot stuff with a painter's brush until neither the sole nor the upper leathers will suck in any more. If it is desired that the boots should immediately take a polish, dissolve an ounce of bees' wax, in an ounce of spirits of turpentine, to which aid a ier day or two allers fire.

> riment, and I am say that all stated in he above extract is true. Deeming it selfish to keep this valuable receipt to myself I send it to you that all may benefi by it mese hard times

STATE LANDS. It is well known to most of our readers, that the Legislature of '37 & '38 placed about 1,000,000 of acres of the Sare it will be advisable to let ano her person Lan Is under the control of the Board of the introduce, between the eyelid and the ball Li erary Fund, As the proceeds arising a small hiar pencil dipped in cream, beginfrom the sales of these lands, are to be de. ining at the outer corner, and proceeding voied to the cause of education, we feel towards the nose, which usually effects the that any information on the subject, will be desired object. Further from this I would we lay before our readears the following so delicate ac organ before they are aware facts, which have been policely furnished us, of it. by one whose situation affords him an op- When the eye has been stung by insects. por unity of speaking confidently.

section of the Sale, and are mostly Swamp | means of of a small pair of forceps. Beyond in Hyde and Tyrrel, which are now being apply it to the part affected." drained by means of two canals. The one. from Pungo Lake, to Pungo river ; the other, from Aligator Lake, to Pungo river .-be no third finished in January. The se. substance with little or no rubbing. An cond is about 6 miles long, and but little progr ss has been made on it. The cost tract, about \$90,000.

cultivation, it will be necessary to cut canals. and several times open and close the lids. at convenient distances tributary to the main conds, and this will swell be cost of draining to \$10,000 more, or \$150,000 for the 80.000 acres.

common to the rich swamp lands in the teresting to our readers generally. eastern counties-but a larger proportion of it consists of provio land with a vegetable soil ranging from 6 to 8 feet deep, reposing on a clay sub-soil and has been pronounced by indges equal to the rich lands of the Val lev of Mississippi. It is believed that these lands, when thoroughly reclaimed, will sell readily at \$5 per acre-as lands of the same quality, when fit for cultivation, sell around Mattamuskeet for from \$10 to \$50 facts adduced to prove it one-it appeared per acre and in some cases, \$100 per acre has been obtained.

In Carteret and Craven, between Neuse River and Core Sound, there is a tract of of from 60 to 75000 acres, which may be ton business in the United States, they readily drained into the waters on eather could never have come to the untenable and sole, nearly equal in quality to the lands of Hyde an I Tyrell. In other counties examinations have not yet bee mate, but it is believed that most of the lands are sus ceptible of being reclaimed and brought into cultivation. Wilmington (N. C.) Advertiser.

"Another abuse injurious to Agriculture, is the contempt cast upon the husbandman servile artists, and the most lazy citizens. question is a person of wealth and high wisely prevented this abuse; agriculture is | Elections, or Federal Relations, and on the standing in Mississippi, but desired that his there held in honor; and to preserve this Legislative Library. happy manner of thinking, every year, on On motion of Alberman Scott, Resolved, a solumn day, the Emperor himself, followthat the executive committee be requested to | ed by his whole court, sets his hand to the plough, and sows a small piece of land .in the world. It nourishes an innumerable multi ude of people, that at first appears to ry for Newberry District, Fall Term, 1839: the traveller too great for the space they Referred to Judiciary Commmittee. Vattel's Law of Na ions.

portion of oil; this process is asserted to afford the best defence from the destructive influence of air and humidity."

MIXTURES TO RENDER LEATHER WATER PROOF .- The puntshooters in Cambridgeshire, and the fenny parts of England, use the following mixture, with very good effect. Melt together, in an earthen pipkin, half a pound of tallow, 4 oz. of hogslard, 2 oz. of turpentine, and as much bees-wax; make the boots thoroughly dry and warm, and rub in this mixture well, with a little tow, as hot as the hand can bear; or else held the boots over a very gentle fire, till the leather has thoroughly imbibed it. Another mixture for the same purpose, and used by fishermen, is beeswax, Burgundy pitch, and turpentine, of each 2 oz; tallow, 4 oz.; or, half a pound of beeswax, a quarter of a pound of rosin, and a quarter of a pound of beef suet. In all cases, the boots must be quite dry, and the mixture applied very

USEFUL DIRECTIONS.

Curtis, in his Treatise on the Eye, in regard to foreign bodies being forced into the eye by various causes, such as a gust of wind, mending a pen, &c. &c.; observes that the method taken to remove them is generally unsuited to the end. The eyelids are first rubbed with the hand, which always produces unpleasant sensations, and not unfrequently inflamation, there being danger of forcing the offending substance into the eye, whence it cannot, without considerable difficulty be removed. The proper mode of proceeding in such cases is as follows:

"Let the head be leant forward, and the upper eyelid raised by the person suffering, who will be more gentle than another can be; by this means he will commonly sucquene cling it. The natural coaseit in the position, is a flow of tears, which bring was them the intruding body, or carry it towards the canthus of the eye next the nose whence it may easily be removed. Should this, however, prove ineffectual, the finger may be gently passed over the eyelid, towards the nose, a few times, which seldom fails to cause the substance to descend to the lacryhmal glands, and thus be disloged.

But should he be still unsuccessful, then

such as wasps, bees, gnats, &c. the firs The Linds placed under the Control of thing to be done is to ascertain if the stine Ir Li r ry Board lie chiefly in the eastern is left behind, and if so, to extract it by Linds, which it will be necessary to drain, that, all fric ion is dangerous, and will before they can be brought into cultivation. | produce inflammation. The following is When drained, however, they are sufficient | a simple mode of dissipating any incipient ly elevated, to prevent overflow in the wet. swell caused by such accidents. Mix a test season. There are about 80,000 acres | small quantity of vinegar with water, and

A clean soft silk handkerchief is better for applying to the ball of the eye than the The first is about 6 1-2 miles long, and will finger. It will generally remove the foreign ensy, and often effectual means of removing grains of sand or other foreign substances from the eye, is to put the face in a basin To reclaim these lands for immediate of clean water, (if a little warm the better)

ED FAR. GAZ. STATE LEGISLATURE.

The following are the only parts of the A part of this tract is heavily timbered proceedings of this body which we find in with Cypress, Poplar and other growth the published Journals that we consider in-

SUNATE.

Tuesday, Nov. 26. Mr. Huger moved a resolution in relation to the number of standng committees, which, on motion of Mr. Aliston was referred to the committee on the Rules. The committee next day reported the following substitute.

Resolved, That the following be the Standing Committees of the Senate, to wit : 1. A Committee on Privileges and Elec-

2. A Committee on Federal Relations. 3. A Committee on Finance and Banks.

4. A Committee on the Judiciary. 5. A Committee on Accounts and Vaant Offices.

6. A Committee on Claims and Grievan-

7. A Committee on the Military and 8. A Committee on Education and Reli-

9 A Committee on Incorporations and Engrossed Acts.

10. A Committee on Agriculture and Internal Improvements.

11. A Committee on Roads and Build.

12. A Committee on the Lunatic Asylum and Medical Accounts. 13. A Committee on the Legislative Li-

Resolved, That no member of the Senate

Which were considered and agreed to. Nov. 27. Mr. Higgins presented three several Memorials of sundry citizens of Newberry District, in relation te the licence law, praying the repeal thereof;

Also, the Presentments of the Grand Ju.

On motion of Mr. Gregg, ordered, that the foregoing Memorials, with all others re-Varnish for iron or steel. T'e Nan- lating to the same subject : be referred to a